

**8 MAY 2001**

**Security**



**AIR MOBILITY COMMAND ARMING POLICY**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This pamphlet establishes requirements and responsibilities to prepare personnel to execute the AMC Global Reach Mission. The command policy ensures AMC personnel are armed, qualified, and proficient when required to support military operations other than war or wartime tasking. Medical personnel will follow arming policy IAW AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*, and chaplains will follow arming policy IAW AFI 52-101, *Chaplain Service Responsibility and Procedures*. Compliance with this publication is mandatory.

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**

This interim change (IC) 01-01 provides additional guidance on establishing a weapons armory in a deployed environment. See the last attachment of the publication for the complete IC. A bar (|) indicates revision from the previous edition.

**1. Air Mobility Command Policy:**

1.1. Equip and train all combatant AMC personnel deploying to hazardous duty locations on small arms to protect themselves and resources.

1.2. Equip and train all AMC aircrews, combatant personnel deploying overseas and identified to deploy IAW AFI 10-403, AMC Sup 1 *Deployment Planning*, to use small arms.

1.2.1. All AMC personnel will receive weapons familiarization and proficiency skills training, weapon qualification training, and arming and use of force training within 120 days of assignment to a deployment position or position which may require deployment for operations where there is a threat to USAF personnel or resources.

1.2.2. Personnel receiving initial or recurring weapons qualification training will attend classes conducted by Combat Arms (AFSC: 3P0X1B) personnel. Training and qualification courses of

fire will be IAW AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*, and AFM 36-2227, volume II, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Program Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Programs*. Personnel must attain either "qualified" or "expert" status on the identified weapon before being considered certified to carry firearms. Proficiency training is in addition to weapons qualification training and is provided within the unit to maintain proficiency with identified firearms.

1.2.3. Combatant AMC personnel identified to deploy (assigned to a deployment position) require training but do not require a dedicated weapon. AMC personnel subject to deploy (holding an AFSC which is in any Air Force UTC) only require small arms training when tasked to deploy.

1.3. Arm AMC aircrew members for personal defense only when there is a reasonable expectation the aircrew will be isolated from friendly forces (e.g., combat sorties) and for antihijacking duties. See Aircrew Arming section by volume of MCR 51-1, and AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*.

1.3.1. Arm AMC aircrew members during prime nuclear airlift missions. Reference AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*, AMCR 55-37, *Air Operations Security*, AFI 11-299, *Nuclear Airlift Operations*, and AMCR 55-141, *C-141 Operations*.

1.4. Home-station commanders will ensure personnel are organized, trained, and equipped to comply with this and all other applicable arming and weapons handling instructions in preparation for deployment. Deployed commanders will develop plans, guidance, and procedures for using and arming personnel at deployed locations.

1.5. The local combat arms section will provide weapons operations inspections and routine weapons repair functions.

1.6. Individuals who have a medical condition seriously affecting their ability to safely carry and operate a weapon, or are taking medication(s) that could adversely affect weapon safety will not be issued weapons.

1.6.1. Deployed personnel on mefloquine for malaria prophylaxis will not consume alcohol within 24 hours of being issued weapons, for the duration of the deployment.

## **2. Air Mobility Command Requirements:**

2.1. Deployment Arming. HQ AMC/LG is the command focal point for deployment arming and equipment issues described in AMCI 10-403, *Air Mobility Command (AMC) Force Deployment*. AMCI 10-403 provides policy regarding weapons authorization, distribution and training for deployments.

2.2. Personnel identified to deploy have priority for training. Wing plans (XPL) establishes a priority training plan.

2.2.1. Commanders will not exceed training personnel for deployment positions beyond the identified to deploy level without prior coordination with wing plans. Exceeding this quota significantly impacts combat arms training and the munitions supply system available for training all other organizations. Wing commanders will establish a weapons familiarization and proficiency program to ensure all weapons qualified personnel can handle a weapon responsibly on the job or in a deployed environment. Recommend a coordinated training effort incorporating deployment

planning (wing plans), combat skills training and weapons qualification (security forces), ability to survive and operate (civil engineers).

2.3. Wing commanders will establish procedures to ensure personnel being armed are not affected by a medical condition which makes carrying a weapons dangerous, or taking a medication which impairs their ability to safely carry and operate a weapon IAW AFI 31-207, Para 2.6.

### **3. Weapons Familiarization and Proficiency Training:**

3.1. Weapons familiarization and proficiency training can be conducted within the unit by the training officer/NCO. Familiarization training ensures all weapons qualified personnel can handle weapons responsibly at home station and in a deployed environment. Familiarization and proficiency training will be conducted in a hands-on environment. Minimum familiarization training includes the following:

- 3.1.1. Weapon safety
- 3.1.2. Loading and clearing procedures
- 3.1.3. Clearing barrel procedures
- 3.1.4. Weapon disassembly and assembly
- 3.1.5. Function check
- 3.1.6. Care and cleaning
- 3.1.7. Visual inspection

3.2. Skills degradation in marksmanship should be a concern for all personnel, particularly those personnel who are armed. To reinforce marksmanship skills taught during previous weapons qualification training, units which have their own ammunition accounts should consider having personnel who are deploying to overseas locations fire 10-20 rounds of ammunition for zero. Additionally, this opportunity will allow operators to become familiar with their weapons before deploying. Units may also consider the use of Fire Arms Training Simulators (FATS) for recurring familiarization training when available.

3.3. Proficiency training is inclusive of weapons combat skills. Minimal combat skills taught in a unit are essential to preparing personnel assigned to deployment positions so they may protect themselves and can be integrated into a defense plan of a deployed location. Failure to train airmen in skills beyond weapons qualification endangers personnel at deployed locations. Combat survivability unit continuation training, at a minimum, will cover the following areas:

- 3.3.1. Arming, Use of Force and Weapons Safety (AFI 31-207)
- 3.3.2. Tactical Movement/Assault (AFH 31-302, STP-21-1-SMCT, FM 7-8)
- 3.3.3. Blocking/Counter Attack (AFH 31-302, FM 7-8)
- 3.3.4. Threat Levels (AFI 31-101, AFI 31-210)
- 3.3.5. Defensive Fighting Positions (STP-21-1-SMCT)
- 3.3.6. Combat Arms Instruction, Targeting/Firing with Gas Mask (AFI 36-2227, Vol 2)

3.4. Weapons familiarization and proficiency training will include arming and use of force training and can be found in AFI 31-207, Attachment 7. Minimum use of force training is:

3.4.1. The USAF Use of Force Policy

3.4.2. Use of Force Model

3.4.3. Use of Deadly Force

3.4.4. Special Considerations for the Use of Deadly Force.

3.5. Commanders should develop a training schedule to incorporate TDY attendance of deployment personnel to respective training/evaluation centers or exercises to fulfill off-station training requirements. These programs provide unit continuation training for all UTCs, enhances weapons familiarization and proficiency, and is tailored to specific AFSCs and missions.

#### **4. Weapons Qualification Training:**

4.1. AMC personnel will be trained IAW AFI 36-2226 and AFM 36-2227, Vol II. The installation combat arms section will coordinate with the squadron/unit training monitor to arrange for scheduling all squadron personnel. Combat arms sections prepare either monthly or quarterly schedules for personnel for initial and recurring weapons qualification training and zero firing. Contact your training monitor for scheduling rifle or handgun training.

4.1.1. Munitions availability is central to the training of deployment personnel. Unit commanders will develop and monitor a deployment weapons training plan to ensure limited munitions conditions are not exacerbated by excessive live fire weapons training. Obtaining munitions is the responsibility of the unit deployment monitor or weapons custodian. Obtaining munitions involves establishing an account with the munitions AFK office on base and submitting an order form for category "B" or "C" munitions. Justification for munitions is located in AFCAT 21-209, *Ground Munitions*. The document will list how many rounds and type of munitions are needed. Ammunition custodians must forecast annually for all types of munitions in all categories.

4.1.1.1. Category "A" munitions are REPLACEMENT munitions.

4.1.1.2. Category "B" munitions are MOBILITY munitions.

4.1.1.3. Category "C" munitions are DAY-TO-DAY OPERATING munitions.

4.1.1.4. Category "D" munitions are CONSUMABLE TRAINING munitions.

4.2. Commanders may incorporate the firearm training simulators into their unit's training schedule. Simulator training can be conducted by the squadron training officer/NCO once the individual(s) is qualified on the system by local combat arms personnel. Simulator training is conducted in a classroom environment and is not constrained by weather, ammunition, safety, or availability of ranges and training areas.

4.2.1. Simulators provide immediate or delayed on-screen feedback as well as printed feedback.

4.2.2. Simulators are adaptable to any weapon or shooting course and can support training in an NBC environment or reduced visibility.

4.3. Weapons qualification is prioritized by firing category/group with formal training conducted IAW AFI 36-2226.

4.3.1. The primary option for recurring qualification training for Group A, B, and C personnel is live fire training on base or in the local area. The second option is to have the installation commander extend qualification to a maximum of 120 days. The third option is TDY to live fire at another base. For Group B and C personnel only, the final option is a one-time installation-level extension to extend existing weapons qualifications to a maximum of 12 months. This should be done only in the rarest of circumstances and IAW AFI 31-207, para 2.11.2. Note: Do not grant qualification extensions to personnel who are identified for deployment to a critical threat area. Their firearms qualification (live-fire) must be current throughout the tour length.

4.4. Combat arms personnel will provide initial and recurring weapons qualification firing for all weapons. They will conduct zero firing for deploying personnel.

4.4.1. Combat arms personnel are responsible for conducting pre-embarkation weapons inspections for all weapons deployed for exercises or real world contingencies. Supply and CATM personnel will establish local procedures to complete pre-embarkation inspections IAW AFI 36-3336.

## 5. Weapons Movement:

5.1. Guidance for the protection of firearms is AFI 31-101, *The Air Force Installation Security Program*. The control of weapons and ammunition during deployment operations is IAW AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*. The guidance provided in this pamphlet is primarily for deployment situations.

5.2. Hand-Carried Weapons and Ammunition Procedures. When directed by competent authority (operations plan, operation order, or tasking order), units (e.g., security forces, prime beef, combat control, etc.) may transport their hand-carried weapons and ammunition on Department of Defense and civilian contract aircraft during deployment contingencies. When movement originates at a commercial airport, the troop movement must be coordinated with AMC representatives and/or airport authority. Troops will not enter the commercial airport terminal with uncrated weapons without prior clearance and escorted by AMC Gateway personnel or airport authorities.

5.2.1. Bases will issue weapons to units for reissue to each individual to hand-carry or bulk ship weapons per direction of the tasking authority. How units conduct deployment processing with weapons will be per direction from the tasking authority or at the installation level if so delegated. Units will ensure each weapon is issued at their respective unit issue point on an AF Form 629, **Small Arms Hand Receipt**.

5.2.2. At the deployed location, if not turned into a field armory, security of weapons will be the assigned individual's responsibility.

5.3. When weapons and ammunition cannot be hand-carried, bases should issue weapons to units for bulk shipment preparation and ship as cargo. Units will put deployment weapons in shipping containers secured and sealed in a way that prevents removal of weapons without leaving visible signs of tampering.

5.3.1. Shipping containers should be of a hard material—metal, wood, hard plastic (gun case)—and constructed to exceed the tare weight of the weapons being transported inside.

5.3.2. Secure containers by locking, nailing, or banding to prevent inadvertent opening during transit. Banding is the preferred security method and should be planned for and used. Affix steel bands tightly to the container.

5.3.3. Affix seals so they break if the container is opened.

- 5.3.4. The outside of the weapons container must not indicate its contents when shipped and containers are to be removed before marshaling.
- 5.3.5. Package weapons to consolidate shipments in order to prevent threat/theft vulnerability.
- 5.3.6. Clean, clear, and package weapons to prevent damage.
- 5.3.7. Recommend the packaged weapons weigh no more than what can easily be lifted by two personnel (approximately 100-150 pounds per container, or 70 pounds when transiting a commercial airport).
- 5.3.8. Recommend weapons be placed in the center of a pallet covered by other material to prevent detection and removal.
- 5.4. Move weapons with the personnel assigned to them. Doing so ensures constant security of the weapons and ammunition required by regulation and the capability of deployed personnel to protect themselves upon reaching the deployed location.
- 5.5. Do not place ammunition and weapons in the same container. When possible, place ammunition and weapons on the same pallet. If ammunition must be contained with weapons (e.g., due to field conditions), do not place same caliber ammunition with the like weapon being transported (e.g., M16s with 5.56mm, M9s with 9mm, and M60s with 7.62mm ammunition).
- 5.6. Maintain a listing of all transported firearms by type and serial number. Copies of this listing will be maintained by the weapons/munitions courier, applicable crew member and the troop commander.
- 5.7. Attend/protect/secure deployment weapons at all times.
  - 5.7.1. Arm persons charged with custody of weapons and provide the capability to sound the alarm if a forceful theft is attempted.
  - 5.7.2. Armed persons will guard weapons until they are accepted by a commercial carrier or are aboard military aircraft. The weapons/munitions courier(s) are responsible for palletized weapons/munitions until relieved by the deployed commander. They will coordinate security requirements with the aircraft commander during transit.
  - 5.7.3. There is a ratio of 16:1 for high-risk weapons (e.g., M16, M60, M203, etc.) to escorts. Weapons escorts below this ratio are dictated by local threat conditions. Protection of high-risk weapons requires at least one armed guard when stationary and two guards (one armed) during weapons movements.
- 5.8. At en route stops when the aircraft is not continuously attended, remove the weapons cargo from the aircraft and place it in an approved storage facility or security cage (e.g., customs or bonded courier). During unit moves, user personnel will provide surveillance when a secured storage area is not available.
  - 5.8.1. Aircraft parked in a restricted area containing Protection Level (PL) 1, 2, or 3 resources do not need to have weapons removed. Have the entry panels to the aircraft sealed and checked at least every 4 hours in PL 1 and 2 areas and hourly in PL 3 areas.
  - 5.8.2. The aircraft commander is responsible for protecting weapons during stops at locations where DoD protection is not available.

## 6. Field Armories.

6.1. Field armories provide deployed commanders weapons and ammunition accountability and ensure positive weapons and ammunition control and protection. Field armories provide for weapons security when the continuous handling of weapons by personnel is impractical (e.g., airfield operations) but when the ability to arm rapidly is required. Consideration of mission requirements and weapon security requirements can produce a field armory system, which is highly efficient and secure without undue stress on personnel. Field armories can be operated and maintained by personnel of any AFSC who are properly trained. Deployed commanders may appoint a detail to perform deployed armorer duties. Using security forces personnel to solely constitute this detail is not recommended due to the manpower required to post critical positions in support of air base defense. However, knowledgeable security forces personnel should check the armory once established to ensure compliance with established procedures and to answer any questions armory personnel may have. Commanders should consider inclusion of weapon security training during normal training cycles by select personnel.

## 6.2. Operations.

6.2.1. **Attachment 2**, Field Armory Checklist, contains further guidance for the operation of a deployed armory.

6.2.2. The on duty armorer is responsible for safeguarding all resources within his or her established armory. Due to the sensitive nature of the firearms, ammunition, and other equipment, the on duty armorer will be armed with a M9 handgun and 30 rounds of ammunition or a M16 rifle with 120 rounds of ammunition.

6.2.3. At the beginning and end of each shift, the oncoming and offgoing armorer will conduct a 100% physical inventory of all firearms, munitions, radios, keys, and other equipment items stored within the armory. The inventory will be documented on an AF Form 1473, **Gun and Equipment Room Inventory** (a local/electronic version is permissible) and the armorer will sign the inventory sheet annotating the date and time of the inventory.

6.2.4. If weapons are in a sealed shipping container, the container need not be opened for daily inventories. If bulk ammunition is stored in the armory, it will be maintained in sealed containers. If there is sufficient room within the armory, keep munitions separated by account. Armorers should stack ammunition with lot number and quantities facing out so the information can be read. If possible, stack ammunition on pallets and no higher than five cases.

6.2.4.1. In permissive environments that do not require weapons or in countries which do not authorize weapons to be exposed/visible, consider using empty ISU-90 or similar shipping containers for locked storage of weapons secured in racks. These containers should be placed so that they are under constant surveillance to prevent unauthorized access attempts and require hourly security checks.

6.2.5. During the inventory, the armorer will inspect all seals on the bulk ammunition containers. Whenever a seal has to be broken on a container, the contents must be reinventoried and recorded. Document the seal breakage, perform a new inventory, seal the container, and then record the new seal number.

6.2.6. All weapons removed from shipping containers for daily use will remain locked in weapon racks. When racks are open for issue and turn-in purposes, the locks will be secured to the rack to prevent surreptitious replacement or loss of the lock.

- 6.2.6.1. Secure weapons racks to each other to create one larger mass and attach them if possible to some solid structure to preclude movement for safety and security. Use chains made of heavy duty hardened steel or welded, straight link, galvanized steel, 5/16-inch thick, or equivalent.
- 6.2.7. Before issuing any firearms for arming purposes, the armorer will ensure a clearing barrel attendant is present.
- 6.2.8. The clearing barrel construction will be IAW AFM 31-229, para 2.1. A commercial grade clearing barrel may be used as long as it meets the intent of the above directive.
- 6.2.9. If a clearing barrel is not available, the ground defense force commander may designate an area or areas where weapons handling can be performed.
- 6.3. The armorer must use the following procedures when issuing an M16 rifle or GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A, GUU-5P submachinegun:
  - 6.3.1. Remove the rifle from its storage rack or container, and proceed to the issue-point clearing area with the weapon in the “port-arms” position.
  - 6.3.2. Visually inspect the rifle to ensure a magazine is not inserted. Do not place fingers into the trigger guard.
  - 6.3.3. Pull the charging handle to the rear while depressing the lower portion of the bolt catch, and lock the bolt to the rear (open) position.
  - 6.3.4. Place the selector lever in the “Safe” position and visually inspect the chamber and receiver area to ensure no ammunition is present.
  - 6.3.5. Hand the weapon to the person being armed “butt” first, muzzle elevated, bolt locked to the rear (open) position, and selector lever in the “Safe” position. Do not place fingers on the trigger or into the trigger guard during issue.
- 6.4. The armorer must use the following procedures when issuing an M9 handgun.
  - 6.4.1. Remove the pistol from its storage rack or container and proceed to the issue-point clearing area with the barrel pointed up and slide forward (closed).
  - 6.4.2. Visually inspect the pistol to ensure there is no magazine inserted and the decocking/safety lever is in the “Safe” (down-red dot not showing) position. Do not place fingers into the trigger guard.
  - 6.4.3. With the muzzle in the clearing barrel aiming point, lock the slide to the rear and visually inspect the chamber and receiver area to ensure there is no ammunition present.
  - 6.4.4. Hand the pistol to the individual being armed “butt” first, muzzle elevated, decocking (safety lever) in the “Safe” (down-red dot not showing) position, and slide locked to the rear (open).
- 6.5. Individuals being armed will proceed to clearing barrel or designated clearing area and load their weapons in accordance with AFM 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*. Attachment 1 and Attachment 2 of AFM 31-229 have specific loading, unloading, and clearing procedures for the M9 handgun and M16 rifle, GAU series/GUU series submachinegun respectively.



6.5.1. Armorers should post weapons loading, unloading, and clearing procedures adjacent to the clearing barrel or designated clearing area.

6.6. The armory is a CONTROLLED AREA in accordance with AFI 31-101 chapter 22, and all security requirements should be adhered to. Armories can be a room, tent, shed, bunker, or mobility shipping container. The armory will have limited entrance and exits, CONTROLLED AREA signs, and should be roped off. Armories will be hardened (e.g., sandbags or revetments) and a clearing barrel provided. The guidance contained in AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*, para 2.35. should be reviewed and considered when siting a deployed armory. A deployed Weapons Safety Manager (WSM) should provide assistance when available.

6.6.1. Sectioned off unit control centers or operations centers that are manned continually also create ideal locations for field armories. Alternative locations are adjacent to the living quarters of the unit commander, OIC or NCOIC. This provides control as well as dispersal within a tent city which ideally should be a US-only living area.

6.6.2. Wherever armories are established, the deployed commander must approve of their location and use.

6.7. Limited access to personnel is granted by the authority of the OIC/NCOIC. Personnel not on official business will be denied access to the armory. Visitors will be escorted at all times and must be signed in and out via AF Form 1109, **Visitor Log**. Physical barriers are required to limit access.

6.8. Provide landline and radio communication capability to the host Security Forces Desk, Central Security Control, deployed SRC/WOC or BDOC. Armory guards must be able to sound an alarm if under duress (AFI 31-101, paragraph 23.3.4.1.3.).

6.9. Weapons couriers will turn in weapons and ammunition to the OIC/NCOIC of the armory and will be issued a receipt, AF Form 1297, **Temporary Issue Receipt**. The armorer will assign each weapon a butt number and maintain a record of the serial number and matching butt number. Add marked and recorded weapons to master inventory. Sign over weapons on a temporary basis (AF Form 522, **USAF Ground Weapons Training Data**; 629, **Small Arms Hand Receipt**; or 1297) for each shift and maintain weapon accountability through an exchange card system. Recommend the OIC/NCOIC issue AF Form 629 to deployed personnel. The form simplifies the exchange between the armory guard and personnel receiving weapons and identifies personnel, weapon, butt number, ammunition, and qualification.

6.9.1. The unit commander/OIC/NCOIC will designate to their armorers those personnel who are authorized to draw a weapon during routine and emergency arming. The deployed installations commander, unit commander, OIC or NCOIC must inform armorers if they withdraw any person's authority to draw a weapon.

6.10. Recommended equipment for approximately 100 personnel for unknown duration:

6.10.1. Label maker with tape

6.10.2. AF Form 629, *Small Arms Hand Receipt* (1000)

6.10.3. AF Form 1297, *Temporary Issue Receipt* (36,000)

6.10.4. Weapon racks (10 to 15)

6.10.5. Red rope (100') and stanchions (10)

- 6.10.6. Locks (15-20) and Chain (100'). Locks should be of steel construction.
- 6.10.7. Clearing barrel
- 6.10.8. Cleaning Kits (10)
- 6.10.9. CONTROLLED AREA signs (4)
- 6.10.10. Signs for Explosive Storage (4)
- 6.10.11. Fire extinguisher (2)
- 6.10.12. Binder, C/List Fly (2): For containing the clearing and issuing procedures for each weapon.
- 6.10.13. Field telephone (if possible)
- 6.10.14. Radio, spare battery, and recharger
- 6.10.15. Railroad seals

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**Attachment 1****GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFPD 16-8, *Arming of Aircrew, Mobility, and Overseas Personnel*

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*

AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*

AFI 11-299, *Nuclear Airlift Operations*

AFI 31-101, *The Air Force Installation Security Program*

AFI 31-207, *Arming and Use of Force by Air Force Personnel*

AFI 31-210, *The Antiterrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Program Standards*

AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Program*

AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*

AFI 52-101, *Chaplain Service Responsibility and Procedures*

AFH 31-302, *Air Base Defense Collective Skills*

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*

MCR 51-1, *Aircrew Arming section by volume*

AMCR 55-37, *Air Operations Security*

AMCR 55-141, *C-141 Operations*

AMCI 10-403, *Air Mobility Command (AMC) Force Deployment*

AFM 31-229, *USAF Weapons Handling Manual*

AFM 36-2227, Vol 2, *Combat Arms Training and Maintenance Program Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Grenade Launcher, M-72 Light Antitank Weapon, Submachine Gun, and M249 Squad Automatic Weapon Training Program*

DoD 5100.76M, *Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives*

## Attachment 2

## DEPLOYED ARMORY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

ALL PURPOSE CHECKLIST					
TITLE/SUBJECT/ACTIVITY/FUNCTIONAL ARE		OPR	DATE		
DEPLOYED ARMORY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST		HQ AMC/SFOO	26 Jul 00		
NO		YES	NO	N/A	
1	Are copies of AFI 31-101, AFI 31-207, AFM 31-229, AFI 36-2226, AFM 36-2227 Vol 2, AMCPAM 31-1, and DoD 5100.76-M on-hand and readily available? Have appropriate sections been reviewed for compliance both before and during deployment?				
2	Is the firearms storage facility approved by the deployed commander? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.1.5.)				
3	Is the armory facility equipped with a duress alarm system? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.4.1.3)				
4	Are armory facilities staffed 24-hours per day? If so, are inventories of equipment completed at shift change? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.4.1.)				
5	Has the deployed commander designated armory facility as a controlled area? (AFI 31-101, Para 3.6. , Para 22.2.1, 22.2.5. and 23.1.5.)				
6	Has unit commander designated, in writing, which personnel may gain authorized unescorted access to armory facilities? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.1.6.)				
7	Are procedures in place to control firearms issued by keeping a receipt showing type of firearm, caliber, manufacturer, serial number, printed name, and signature of the person issued the weapon? (AFI 31-207, Para 2.16.)				
8	Are weapons crates in transit, stored in depots or warehouses, or held for contingencies banded or locked? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.1.4.)				
9	Are weapons, ammunition, and equipment stored in a room or facility that meets the requirements identified in AFH 32-1084 and DoD 5100.76-M.				
10	Has the installation established an alternate arming point, and if so do rooms or facilities used meet the requirements identified in DoD 5100.76-M? (It may not be possible to meet construction standards in a deployed environment.)				
11	Is area lighting designed to illuminate the exterior of a building to enhance visibility? (AFI 31-101, Para 20.3.2.2.)				
12	Are warning signs displayed at each entrance to a controlled area so they can be easily read by persons approaching on foot or in a vehicle? Are they in a foreign language if necessary? (AFI 31-101, Para 20.4.)				

ALL PURPOSE CHECKLIST					
TITLE/SUBJECT/ACTIVITY/FUNCTIONAL ARE		OPR	DATE		
DEPLOYED ARMORY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST		HQ AMC/SFOO	26 Jul 00		
NO		YES	NO	N/A	
13	Are AFVA 31-232 warning signs posted at entry points? (AFI 31-101, Para 20.5.9. and Para 22.7.)				
14	Are armory attendants armed at all times? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.7.2.)				
15	Do the Security Forces log openings and closings of alarmed storage facilities and containers? (AFI 31-101, Para 20.5.13.)				
16	If a Master Key System is used, is it used IAW AFI 31-101, Para 20.6.1.				
17	Have written operating procedures been developed for the following areas? (AFI 31-101, Para 22.2.3.) Entry/exit control procedures. Bomb threat procedures. Other emergency evacuation procedures for fires, etc. Owner/user personnel training requirements and where training is to be documented. Internal circulation control procedures. Procedures for emergency entry.				
18	Is the AF Form 1473, Gun and Equipment Room Inventory, used by armory and munitions storage facility attendants when conducting daily or tour-of-duty inventories of arms and munitions stored in armories? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.1.1 and Para 23.4.1)				
19	Is the armory facility equipped with battery or generator power emergency lighting? If so, does the system automatically switch over when primary power is lost? (AFI 31-101, Para 11.9.4.1.1. and Para 23.1.7.)				
20	Is the armory constructed in accordance with the criteria in AFI 31-101 and DoD 5100.76-M, Physical Security of Sensitive Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives? (It may not be possible to meet construction standards in a deployed environment.) (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3)				
21	Are weapon racks constructed to prevent easy removal? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.4.1.1.)				
22	Are bolts used to secure racks welded, peened, or otherwise secured to prevent easy removal? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.4.1.1.)				
23	Are chains used to secure racks made of heavy duty hardened steel or welded, straight link, galvanized steel, 5/16-inch thick, or equivalent? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.4.1.1.)				
24	Are hinged locking bars for racks have the hinges welded, peened, or otherwise secured to prevent easy removal? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.4.1.1.)				
25	Is clearing barrel construction IAW AFM 31-229, Para 2.1. and 2.3.?				

<b>ALL PURPOSE CHECKLIST</b>					
TITLE/SUBJECT/ACTIVITY/FUNCTIONAL ARE		OPR	DATE		
<b>DEPLOYED ARMORY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST</b>		<b>HQ AMC/SFOO</b>	<b>26 Jul 00</b>		
<b>NO</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
<b>26</b>	Are weapons always under positive control? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.7.1.)				
<b>27</b>	Has the armory facility supervisor established procedures for controlling keys to all locked structures, gates, and containers? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.5.)				
<b>28</b>	Has the deployed commander or their designee appointed in writing the key and lock custodian? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.5.4.)				
<b>29</b>	Are keys to armory storage buildings, rooms, racks, containers, and IDS maintained separately from other keys? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.5.1)				
<b>30</b>	Are all keys to locks protected when not in use? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.5.3. and 23.3.5.5.)				
<b>31</b>	Has an inventory of keys and locks been conducted? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.5.1 requires semi-annual inventory, but may not be possible in a deployed environment.)				
<b>32</b>	Is a 100 percent physical inventory conducted each time a facility is opened? NOTE: The tour-of-duty inventory satisfies the requirement for 100 percent inventory in facilities that are staffed 24-hours a day. (AFI 31-101, Para 23.4.1)				
<b>33</b>	Are weekly inventories conducted for infrequently opened facilities? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.4.1.)				
<b>34</b>	Do commanders notify the armory, when permanently or temporarily withdrawing an individual's authorization to bear arms? (AFI 31-207, Para 2.6.6.)				
<b>35</b>	Are firearms issued controlled by keeping a receipt showing the type of fire-arm, caliber, manufacturer, serial number, printed name, and signature of the person issued the weapon? (AFI 31-229, Para 3.)				
<b>36</b>	Is the AF Form 629, Small Arms Hand Receipt, used for personnel frequently issued firearms? (AFI 31-229, Para 3.2.)				
<b>37</b>	Are weapons issued to personnel on an infrequent basis annotated on an AF Form 1297, Temporary Issue Receipt? (AFI 31-229, Para 3.3.)				
<b>38</b>	Is the arms room attendant, or other authorized issuing individual verifying each individual's authority to bear arms before issuing any weapon, ammunition, or both? (AFI 31-229, Para 3.1.)				
<b>39</b>	Has the appropriate authorizing official signed written authorization to carry firearms except in situations where requiring immediate action to protect life or property? (AFI 31-207, Para 2.7.)				

ALL PURPOSE CHECKLIST					
TITLE/SUBJECT/ACTIVITY/FUNCTIONAL ARE		OPR	DATE		
DEPLOYED ARMORY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST		HQ AMC/SFOO	26 Jul 00		
NO		YES	NO	N/A	
40	Is the arms room attendant, or other authorized issuing individual ensuring each weapon is cleared before issue/turn-in? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.5.)				
41	Is the arms room attendant, or other authorized issuing individual(s) ensuring all weapons are issued butt first and muzzle elevated? (AFI 31-229, Para, 1.5.3.)				
42	Is the arms room attendant, or other authorized issuing individual(s) ensuring individuals requiring to be armed, approach the issue window one at a time and only upon the direction of the issuing official? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.5.4.)				
43	Are the arms room attendant, or other authorized issuing official visually inspecting and clearing each weapon prior to storing the weapon? Has all ammunition been removed? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.5.4.)				
44	Has the commander ensured clearing barrels are provided at designated clearing locations? (AFI 31-229, Para 2.)				
45	Are firearms cleared only under supervision of a clearing barrel attendant? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.1.1.)				
46	Are clearing barrel attendants familiar with the clearing procedures for all firearms that are loaded and unloaded at their clearing areas? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.1.)				
47	Do the weapons handling or clearing barrel attendants ensure only one individual at a time is in the weapons handling or clearing zone? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.3.)				
48	Is the clearing barrel attendant ensuring individuals clearing a weapon enter and exit the clearing barrel or turn-in area only upon direction? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.6.1)				
49	Is the clearing barrel attendant ensuring individuals are proceeding directly to the clearing barrel after receiving their weapon from the armorer? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.6.2.)				
50	Is the clearing barrel attendant ensuring all personnel approach the clearing barrel with their shoulder weapons at "port arms" or handguns with barrels pointed up? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.6.3.)				
51	Is the clearing barrel attendant ensuring individuals keep the muzzle of their weapon in the clearing barrel aiming point during all weapons handling and clearing procedures? (AFI 31-229, Para 1.6.4.)				
52	Are specific loading and unloading/clearing procedures for each weapon being adhered to as outlined in (AFI 31-229, Para 2.)				

<b>ALL PURPOSE CHECKLIST</b>					
TITLE/SUBJECT/ACTIVITY/FUNCTIONAL ARE		OPR	DATE		
<b>DEPLOYED ARMORY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST</b>		<b>HQ AMC/SFOO</b>	<b>26 Jul 00</b>		
<b>NO</b>		<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
<b>53</b>	Is an armed response force capable of responding within 10 minutes? (AFI 31-101, Para 23.3.7.3.)				

AF FORM 2519, NOV 91(EF)

PREVIOUS EDITION WILL BE USED



**Attachment 3****IC 01-1 TO AMCP 31-1, AIR MOBILITY COMMAND ARMING POLICY****8 May 2001*****SUMMARY OF REVISIONS***

This interim change (IC) 01-01 provides additional guidance on establishing a weapons armory in a deployed environment.

6.2.4.1. In permissive environments that do not require weapons or in countries which do not authorize weapons to be exposed/visible, consider using empty ISU-90 or similar shipping containers for locked storage of weapons secured in racks. These containers should be placed so that they are under constant surveillance to prevent unauthorized access attempts and require hourly security checks.

6.2.6.1. Secure weapons racks to each other to create one larger mass and attach them if possible to some solid structure to preclude movement for safety and security. Use chains made of heavy duty hardened steel or welded, straight link, galvanized steel, 5/16-inch thick, or equivalent.

6.6. The armory is a CONTROLLED AREA in accordance with AFI 31-101 chapter 22, and all security requirements should be adhered to. Armories can be a room, tent, shed, bunker, or mobility shipping container. The armory will have limited entrance and exits, CONTROLLED AREA signs, and should be roped off. Armories will be hardened (e.g., sandbags or revetments) and a clearing barrel provided. The guidance contained in AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*, para 2.35. should be reviewed and considered when siting a deployed armory. A deployed Weapons Safety Manager (WSM) should provide assistance when available.

6.6.1. Sectioned off unit control centers or operations centers that are manned continually also create ideal locations for field armories. Alternative locations are adjacent to the living quarters of the unit commander, OIC or NCOIC. This provides control as well as dispersal within a tent city which ideally should be a US-only living area.

6.6.2. Wherever armories are established, the deployed commander must approve of their location and use.

6.9.1. The unit commander/OIC/NCOIC will designate to their armorers those personnel who are authorized to draw a weapon during routine and emergency arming. The deployed installations commander, unit commander, OIC or NCOIC must inform armorers if they withdraw any person's authority to draw a weapon.

6.10.6. Locks (15-20) and Chain (100'). Locks should be of steel construction.

6.10.13. Field telephone (if possible)

6.10.14. Radio, spare battery, and recharger

6.10.15. Railroad seals

Attachment 1

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*